

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1888.

DR. R. SOMERBY.—We are deeply pained to announce the sudden death of this well known and highly respected citizen. He died last night at his residence in this city. The event is fraught with deep and general sadness. Dr. Somerby was a man of high and generous nature, and was cherished warmly, as he deserved to be, by a vast host of friends. His natural endowments were excellent, and a somewhat chequered experience had strengthened and enriched without deluging them. Personally he was the most genial of men. If he had faults, as who in this imperfect world has not? they were abundantly redeemed by great and numerous virtues. He was an admirable citizen. His relations to the city of Louisville were of a most intimate and beneficial character. Possessed of great public spirit, directed by correct judgment, various intelligence, and remarkable taste, his death is in an ordinary degree a public loss. The gloom, the sacred darkness, which has settled heavily upon the hearts of his disconsolate family will spread in lighter shades over the community of which he formed an honored part. He has gone in the mellow prime of life, and at a moment when earth must have worn unusual charms to his "solitary eye." Let us trust that he sleeps only to waken in a world where charms are infinite and immortal.

We learn from the St. Louis papers that Mary Mack, who was but recently released from the Kentucky penitentiary, has been in jail there for grand larceny. The indictment against her was ignored. Stealing seems to be a constitutional failing with Mary. She is quite young and pretty.

William Ritchie, the husband of Anna Cora Mowatt, is likely to get the mission to Naples.

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO."—A book with this title has recently been published in England and is extensively noticed in the London papers. The book gives many interesting particulars about matters in 1788-89. In one of the reviews we find the following items quoted from the volume:

Fashionable Gambling.—My lords of Rookingham and Orford made a match against each other for five hundred guineas as to whether five turkeys or five geese would in the shortest time perform the journey from Norwich to London. The result vindicated Lord Orford's sagacity, for, though at first the turkeys had it all their own way, the geese waddled past them at night, while they were lazily roosting upon the trees beside the bedgower.

Frivolity and Gallantry.—Some bloods being in company with a celebrated *jûle de joie*, one of them pulled off her shoe, and in a moment of gallantry filled it with champagne and drank it off to her health. In this delicious draught he was immediately pledged by the rest, and then, to carry the compliment still further, he ordered it to be dressed and served up for supper. The cook set himself seriously to work upon it. He pulled the upper part (which was of damask) into fine shreds, tossed it up in a ragout; minced the sole; cut the wooden heel into very thin slices, fried them in butter, and placed them round the dish for garnish.

Child-stealing in 1788.—Among other crimes prevalent at that epoch child-stealing was of frequent occurrence. The motives of this cruel offense were various. Sometimes it was committed for the sake of the clothes; at other times in the hopes of extorting a reward from the agonized parents for the recovery of their lost darling—though I have met with no advertisement offering more than twenty guineas, and that was for a child thirty months old. Occasionally also children were kidnapped to be brought up as chimney-sweepers. But the most iniquitous case was that of an old woman, who used to inveigle her innocent victims into a cellar, where she destroyed their eyesight by applying heated brass plates, and, when blinded, sent them into the streets to beg. When this monster was discovered, four children were found in her den, some blind, and several more in different stages of cecity.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.
It is confidently stated in the diplomatic circles here that a war between Mexico and Spain is inevitable. The latest advices from Mr. Dodge, our Minister to Spain, state that it is the generally received opinion at Madrid that Spain will shortly make a demonstration on Mexico, England and France to the contrary notwithstanding, and that active preparations to that end are now in progress. Intimations of Santa Anna's complicity in the contemplated invasion are also mooted. "The government has sent stringent orders to the Captain General of Cuba to have the Spanish naval forces in America put at once in the highest state of efficiency. On the other hand, letters received here by the last mail from Mexico, a day or two since, say that a negative reply to the Spanish preliminary propositions has been recently sent to Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister in England, and to Senor Lafraqua, and that they are instructed by the Mexican government not to recede in a single point from the just demands that Mexico has made. The story that Santa Anna has been lately in Havana is not credited here, although it is known that his agents are actively at work there, and possess the favor of the government.

The double-headed mission from England does not seem to be getting along smoothly. Rivalry and jealousy has already manifested itself on more than one occasion. Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley keeps his special mission a secret from Lord Napier.

The Republican members are holding a caucus this evening for the purpose of making arrangements and fixing their plans to oppose the Lecompton constitution, which will shortly be communicated to Congress. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, is to be their leader. They are confident that a sufficient number of Democrats will go with them to defeat it.

The gross amount of expense incurred for the public printing, binding, engraving, &c. of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses has just been ascertained. The account stands as follows:

Thirty-third Congress, \$2,800,000
Thirty-fourth Congress, 1,600,000
Total in four years, \$4,400,000

The sum of \$750,000 is called for to make up the deficiencies in the appropriations for this branch of the public work.

Information has just been furnished the Treasury Department of extensive attempts on the part of the captain and officers of the frigate Congress to pass through the Philadelphia custom house a large amount of valuables of various kinds, free of duty, and in violation of law. The matter is now being investigated.

The steam frigate Walrus, I understand, will be ordered to the Mediterranean as the flagship.

THE QUEEN AND THE LETTER A.—We have made a discovery. The wonder is in this age of newspaper paragraphs, that it was never made before, but was reserved for the *Grasshopper* of 1857. Byron had written the name of Mary; and our gracious Queen has a passion for the letter A. Here is the proof:

Alexandrina Victoria, Queen; Augusta, third daughter; Albert, Prince Consort; Albert, fourth daughter; Adelaide, Princess Royal; Arthur, third son; Albert, Prince of Wales; Alice, second daughter; Alfred, second son.

Every son and daughter of the Queen, born before the present year, has one name, at the least, beginning with the letter A; and some of them more. Her Majesty evidently thinks her family to be A. 1, and a title evidently a right good motherly feeling in palace or court. In April, when the last was born, A being exhausted, Her Majesty moved on to B.—*English Paper.*

ITEMS.

"Pray, Mr. Professor, what is a paraphrase?" "M. dam, it is simply a circumlocutory cycle of oratorical sonority, circumscribing an atom of ideality, lost in a verbal profundity."

"I wish you wouldn't smoke cigars," said a plump, little, black-eyed girl to her lover. "Why not? I smoke as well as your chimney?" "Because chimneys don't smoke when they are in good order." It was quite smoking.

A little urchin in the Sabbath School was asked, a few Sundays ago, "What our Saviour said when he knew Judas had betrayed him." The urchin gravely answered, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

An old Revolutionary says that of all the solemn hours he ever saw that occupied in going home one dark night from the Widow Hem's, after being told by her daughter Sally that he "needn't come again," was the most solemn.

Why is a bed-bug like a locomotive? Because they both run over sleepers.

A merchant lately advertising for a clerk "who could bear confinement," received an answer from one who had been seven years in jail.

Some genius has conceived the brilliant idea to press all the lawyers into military service in case of war—because their charges are so great that no one could stand them.

A leading broker being asked, the other day, how his child was, answered, almost in tears: "Very ill—could not give two per cent. for his life."

A child was recently asked the question: "Who made you?" Placing his hand a few inches from the floor, he answered: "God made so much, and I grew the rest."

A wit being asked by a seedy poet whether he thought he had ever written anything that would live, replied, "before you trouble yourself on that score, I advise you to write something that will let you live."

Judge Good, of California, has decided, that, under the statute of that State, there is no law to prohibit women from dressing in male attire. This decision has given great satisfaction to ladies who wish to "wear the breeches."

The last number of Punch portrays Sir Colin Campbell presenting the whipped Indian tiger to Lord Palmerston as a New Year's gift. The cartoon says: "Well—upon my word—eh!—I'm really extremely obliged to you—but—eh!—how about keeping the brute?"

DESPERATE MURDERS IN NANCEMONT COUNTY, VA., BY A NEGRO MANIAC.—*Suffolk, Va., Jan. 19, 1888.*—Our quiet little town was thrown into an unusual degree of excitement last night by a report that an insurrection had taken place among the negroes, and that they had murdered two or three families of whites. Our citizens had gone to rest about two hours previous to the time of the report reaching here, and the degree of alarm it excited, on being aroused from their beds, may better be imagined than described. The negroes instantly armed themselves, and placing the ladies in quarters where they would be safe, commenced to patrol the town. Scouts were sent out to gain some information of the enemies' whereabouts, and after about two hours' absence they returned, bringing the news that it was a false report, although it seems that there was a good foundation for it. It seems that a Mr. Kirtle hired a negro man to some party in one of the Southern States to get turpentine. The negro did not wish to go, but nevertheless proceeded to South Quay in order to take the boat and go to Franklin, a station on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. But not arriving in time for the boat, he got drunk and started home. On the way he met a man by the name of Whitwell Jones, and without the least provocation he buried his ax in his brains. He then followed in Jones's blood. Going on still further, he met an old widow lady (name unknown) and instantly killed her. Soon after he met a youth, a son of Mr. Uriah Rawls, and made at him; but the young man having a gun loaded with bird shot discharged both barrels in his face, but with scarcely any effect. He then clubbed his gun and struck the negro full in the face, which slightly stunned him. It is probable that even then he would have succeeded in killing the young man had not some other negroes belonging to Mr. Rawls, the young man's father, rushed in and taken the part of their young master. The negro then made for a millpond, followed by several white men who had by this time arrived at the spot, and, after plunging into the water and swimming some distance, he was finally killed. This, in substance, the cause of the alarm, as near as we can get it. What induced the negro to act thus cannot be accounted for, without the whisky he drank, added to his regrets at having to leave home, rendered him insane.—*Cor. Norfolk Herald.*

COFFEE MAKING.—It is a fact that most of those who daily make infusions of coffee are profoundly ignorant of the philosophy of cooking it, or rather of the chemical principles on which its preparation is based. If it is asserted by the same, that, as it is the manifest destiny of all men to die, this final result will as surely and inevitably occur, whether we drink good or bad coffee during our short life-time, I would reply that this beverage has enlivening and life-sustaining properties, and when taken in moderation is beneficial to the health of man. Attention ought, therefore, to be given to its preparation, for which the following rules will prove useful:

Coffee ought to be roasted and ground daily in every family where it is used; for the purchase of it in a ground state not only facilitates adulterations to a great extent, but causes a loss of the best part of it, the volatile oils, which have evaporated long before it is bought. In almost every European family the roasting of coffee is performed in little drums; and great care is exercised to produce the right color. If too little roasted, it is light brown (as it is sold here); the volatile oils are not entirely formed. If too much roasted, the oils are volatilized during the process. The roasted berries are then kept in glass bottles, closely corked, until the moment when a beverage is desired; a proper quantity is then ground and infused for use.

The best apparatus for extracting the whole strength of the coffee consists in a peculiarly formed kettle, having a perforated plate on its top; the coffee is placed on this plate, boiling water is poured upon it, and the essence of the berry is thus obtained by hydraulic pressure. In some large European coffee-houses a number of small filtering kettles are used in preference to one large one, in order to supply fresh infusions of coffee at all times throughout the day, the flavor of fresh coffee being much superior to that which has been long kept in the kettle.

Water, of course, affects the taste of coffee. Pure rain-water is the best for the purpose of coffee-making; but the Croton, or other similar water, does not so greatly deteriorate the flavor of coffee as do the improper degrees of roasting or the time and manner of grinding and cooking this healthy and invigorating beverage.

THE AFRICAN COAST.—At the recent colonization meeting in Washington, Rev. Thos. J. Bowen said he had seen as many as eighteen populous African towns on the slave coast depopulated entirely, in a short space of time, by traffic. But the influence of the missionaries was beginning to be felt far back in the interior of the country; the mind of the whole nation was beginning to be changed, and those longed for beginning to feel the benefits of civilization. In the English settlement of Freetown there were already twenty-three Christian churches established and in a flourishing condition.

If the mind of Africa was improved and strengthened by education and religion, its commerce and its influence would be great indeed in course of time.

The gold fields of Central Africa were five hundred miles in extent, and the wealth of these mines, which was immense, would, were that portion of Africa to become civilized, be scattered, and lend its aid to the establishment of the future empire of that great country.

Rev. Dr. Seys, the Society's agent in Africa for several years, had explored the hill country and brought home specimens of the iron ore and cotton of the country through which he had explored. He gave most encouraging and hopeful accounts of the success of the new colony of Careyville. The colony did not starve; on the contrary, they were fed sumptuously three times a day on venison (for the forests abounded in beautiful deer of various varieties) and sheep meat and beef, and on every kind of fruit and vegetable indigenous to a tropical climate.

MORE MYSTERIES IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Rochester people are threatened with more horrible disclosures. Since the Robertson case has resulted in the acquittal of the accused, the Union and Advertiser says:

Vague rumors are current to the effect that a still more startling "case" than any that has yet transpired here is soon to be developed. It is said that a man of high standing has "disposed" of his wife by sewing her up in a sheet and smothering her; and that she was subsequently laid out in the usual way and buried without exciting suspicion. We place little reliance on the rumor, but it is so prevalent that we mention it.

A license to marry is often wanted when it can't be had, but a poor one is better than none when a man is in a hurry—viz., namely, to wit, the following:

In the early days of Texas independence and youth, an eccentric genius, still living and residing, was clerk of one of the western counties. The village was quite secluded, the prairies, and the squires pastured his cows on the broad acres around, bringing them home at night, and letting them go to grass in the morning. He kept a bell on one of them to help him in finding them; but one morning as he was letting them loose he perceived that the clapper of the bell was lost, and, being unable to find it, he made a substitute by making fast his own office key. Not till he had reached his office did it occur to him that he should want the key; but now, finding himself locked out, he betook himself to other matters, proposing to recover the key at night. About noon a rough and ready young Texan, in buckskin dress, came riding into town, inquired for the clerk, scared him up, and asked for a marriage license.

"Sorry I can't accommodate you to-day, but it's no go."

"Why not? I'm going to be spliced to-night, and I must have it, whether or no."

"But the fact is," said the clerk, "my office is locked up, and my cow has gone away with the key."

"The cow!—what does the cow want with the key?"

So the old fellow told the whole story, and the two set off for the prairie, to find the cattle and get the key. But the more they looked the less they found, and finally had to give it up. A bright thought struck the clerk of the county.

"I'll fix you out," said he, and Young Texas jumped a rod, so tickled was he to know that he was to be fixed out of the fix he was in. They proceeded to a store close by the office, and there the county scribe dictated the following autograph:

Republic of Texas.—To all who shall see this present, greeting: Whereas I, the undersigned, clerk of this county, having this morning unthoughtfully tied my office key as a clapper into my cow's bell; and whereas the said cow has gone astray to parts unknown, bearing with her the said key, and therefore the said key is non-existent—that is, can't be had. And whereas one Abner Barnes has made application to me for a marriage license, and he said Abner persists that he cannot wait until the cow comes back with the key, but is compelled by the violence of his feelings and the arrangements already made to get married. Therefore these presents are to command any person legally authorized to celebrate the rites of matrimony, to join the said Abner Barnes to Rebecca Downs; and for doing so this shall be your sufficient authority.

Given under my hand and private seal, on the door-step of my office—the seal of the office being locked up, and my cow having gone away with the key—this fourth day of October, A. D. 1838.

HENRY OSBORN, Clerk.

SECTARIAN ASSASSINATIONS IN ITALY.—Rome, Dec. 19 I mentioned to you, in some preceding communications, the wholesale system of assassination prevalent in Arcona, and the terror which had consequently fallen upon the inhabitants of the city and neighborhood, no one venturing to go about after dark. The authorities have arrested themselves from their lethargy, and have effected extensive arrests of the most notorious malefactors, twenty of whom were captured by night on the 28th ult. On the night of the 13th inst., twenty-three more arrests took place, and three more on the 15th, including a priest. The prisoners were immediately escorted out of town to some unknown place, to undergo judicial manipulation for their atrocious misdeeds, amounting to between seventy and eighty murders since the abolition of martial law in May last. As the assassins, as well as their victims, appear principally to the lower classes, the impression was at first that these deeds were acts of private vengeance, but now the murders are generally considered to be sectarian, leagued together for some purpose which will probably come to light in the course of the prisoners' examination.

CHAPLAIN ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. There was something said a few months ago about the appointment of a chaplain on the Illinois Central Railroad, but everybody considered it a hoax. It seems, however, that there is really such an office, faithfully filled by the Rev. J. W. Osborn. At a recent ministerial meeting he gave a sketch of the results of his labors along that line of road. Schools have been established at all the stations and in a flourishing condition and the means of much good. Bible classes are large and numerous. Some of the children walk several miles to the schools. So far as the road is concerned, it is a wise business operation by which the prosperity of the settlements along the road is advanced, and the lands of the company rendered more attractive to the most desirable class of settlers.

C. G. Leland, in one of his recent essays, after speaking of a poem in which a lady tells her poor lover, who proposes marriage, that "she will wait for the carriage," says:

"But don't wait for the carriage—now don't! There's a story in Northcote's Fables of a crane that went fishing, and successively rejected roach, dace, pike, and salmon, waiting all the time for something a little better—and had to dine off a spoiled clam, after all. And many a lady has waited for the carriage, and waited, and waited—and had to put up with a very poor donkey in the end!"

RESUMING BUSINESS.—On Tuesday morning the works of Russell & Erwin, the extensive hardware manufacturers, at New Britain, resumed business. They recommence with 200 hands, which number will be increased if business warrants it. This was the first sound of a factory whistle heard in New Britain for about two months, and they have quite a number of factories there. The sign is encouraging for better times.—*Hartford Times, Jan. 20.*

FEVER AND AGUE.—A case of eight months' standing cured by *Berhove's Holland Bitters*.—Michael Kelly, No. 117 Seventh, near Grand street, Pittsburgh, says:

"Last July, while running on the river on a cotton boat plying between Natchez and New Orleans, I was taken with fever and ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The greater part of this time I was unable to work, and spent at least fifty dollars for different medicines, but found no permanent relief. Three weeks ago, one of my friends insisted upon my trying *BERHOVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS*, saying that a cure was guaranteed. After taking it for one week, I must say, I was a sound man. I have been at work now for two weeks, and have had no return of the Chills or Fever whatever."

I certify that the above statement is true.

THOMAS ADAMS,
Diamond House, or R. Chester's Gothic Hall,
233 3d Street, N. Y.

MARRIED.

On the 25th instant, by Rev. J. A. Henderson, JOHN M. McQUEEN, Esq., to Miss MARGARET WEISS, both of this city.

In Washington City, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. B. A. Maguire, BENJAMIN SMITH, Esq., of this city, to Miss KATE, daughter of T. O'Donoghue, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C.

DIED.

On the 15th instant, JAMES CLIFTON HOWARD, aged 15 years 10 months and 16 days, son of Mordecai and Margaret Ann Howard.

James was for some time engaged in our office. He was an intelligent and promising lad, and his parents have our sincere condolence in their bereavement.

Ohio, Maryland, and Missouri papers please copy.

FREDERICK KELLAR, Boot and Shoe Maker.

FOURTH ST., BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN, Under Masonic Temple.

Tenders his sincere thanks to his former patrons, and hopes by strict attention to business to continue their patronage.

122 3/4 Main St.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past year. He has removed his business to No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLASS, &c., will be promptly attended to at the lowest prices, and the times. O. B. BOWEN.

Family Sewing Machines.



101 Fourth street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON, Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, which has increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It is equally well adapted to the making of all kinds of fabrics, such as muslin, cotton, and wool, and is capable of being used on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. Price \$25.00. A. SUMNER & CO.

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY

Feb 12 display May 28 display

MODES DE PARIS. WINTER MILLINERY.

106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

MILLINERY GOODS.

Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Collars, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms.

124 3/4 Main St. Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

CORAL ROSES, TULIPS, HARVEST QUEEN, AND GRAPE FULL SETS.

OF the most beautiful designs, just received, which we invite the ladies to call and examine.

224 3/4 Main St. JOHN KITT'S & CO., Main St.

Disolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between F. A. CRUMP and J. H. WELSH was this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. A. Crump is authorized to settle all debts of the concern and collect all accounts due to the same.

F. A. CRUMP,
Jan. 23, 1888.

New Arrangement.

F. A. CRUMP will continue, on his own account, the BOOK and STATIONERY business at the old stand, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Thankful for all past favors, he solicits the continuance of all former patrons, being determined to merit the same by keeping a select stock and selling the same on accommodating terms. Mr. Kirk will remain in the house as usual.

F. A. CRUMP,
125 3/4 Main St.

CLOSING SALE.

IN accordance with our annual custom, we, at the close of each season, offer the balance of our stock remaining on hand at prices much lower than usual. Owing to the financial revolution which has overshadowed the community for the last three months, we have been obliged to

MARK DOWN OUR STOCK

from time to time, in order to meet the pressure, and have availed ourselves liberally of the rare opportunity offered to

PURCHASE FOR CASH.

the benefit of which we have been and are still offering to our generous patrons.

To all who have not already supplied themselves we would say that this

OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE DRY GOODS

is seldom if ever equalled.

We cordially thank the generous support thus far given us, and cordially wish our friends

"A Happy New Year"

and a speedy return of prosperity.

MARTIN & PENTON,
223 3/4 Main St., between Market and Jefferson.

New Books! New Books!

MEMOIRS of Genesart, by the author of the Words and Mind of Jesus, Memoirs of Bethany, and Footsteps of St. Paul. \$1.

St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans, by the Rev. J. C. Ryle. Matthew and Mark now ready. Each \$1.

London Lectures to Young Men for 1887. \$1.

St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians, by Rev. W. R. Tweedie, of Edinburgh. 75c.

Our Pastor's Visit, 40c.

Livingston's Travels and Researches in South Africa. \$3.

The War Trail, by Capt. Mayne Reid. \$1.25.

The Greyson Letters, by Henry Rogers. \$1.25.

Essays in Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne. \$1.

Leona Leslie, by a Lady of Kentucky. 25c.

Lessons from the Great Biography, by James Hamilton D. L., London. 75c.

The Song of Solomon, by Miss A. L. Newton. 75c.

White Lies, by Chas. Reade. \$1.25.

Meadow Brook, by Mary J. Holmes. \$1.

A great variety of Paper Dolls and Paper Doll Furniture.

Just received and for sale by A. DAVIDSON,
Third St., near Market.

A CARD.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to a MARSEH CHRONOMETER placed in our window, showing the exact time. It is a truly American manufacture, and has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris in competition with the best London and French Chronometers, and also at the World's Fair in New York, and in every instance has received the highest premium for unequalled workmanship and correct time-keeping.

To our watch department we have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Helwig, of New York. Mr. H. can execute any kind of watch-work fully equal to Jurgensen, Frodsham, Adams, or any of the first London or Swiss makers. In many fine watches that are broken apart are substituted greatly inferior to the original, the customer paying the full price for a perfect piece of work. The Watch apparently performs well for a while, but is more imperfect and less valuable than originally.

JOHN KITT'S & CO.

FEBRUARY.

HARPER'S MONTHLY for February is received by the agents,

CRUMP & WELSH,
44 Fourth St., near Market.

THE MOST SUPERIOR DRESS HATS FOR

winter now in use are those Cassinere Hats made by

116 3/4 Main St. HAYES & CRAIG.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CAPS, very suitable to the season, are now selling very cheap at

116 3/4 Main St. HAYES & CRAIG'S.

THOSE ELEGANT SILK HATS WHICH

look the prettiest at the World's Fair are always to be had of the manufacturers.

HAYES & CRAIG.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of every style, quality, and color, in store and for sale cheap for cash

116 3/4 Main St. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main St.

SUPERIOR DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE

MANUFACTURE.—We are this morning prepared with an extra supply of superior Melocoin Dress Hats of our own manufacture, which for quality, finish, style, and quality cannot be excelled in the city. We particularly invite those in want of an easy and comfortable fitting Dress Hat to call and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

116 3/4 Main St. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main St.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.—Plain black silks, fancy silks, cloaks, shawls, illusion robes, a large stock of laces and embroideries, hosiery, satin-faced and French melocoin, cashmeres, black Lyons velvet, printed de laines, together with a large stock of Irish linens, linen table damask, napkins, doilies, towels, linen sheetings, English bed blankets, flannels, heavy cotton drillings and plaid osanaburs for servants, bleached and brown cottons, &c. My stock of the above goods is large and complete, all of which I will offer at unusually low prices. The money of all solvent banks of Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois received at par.

G. B. TABB,
111 3/4 Main St. Corner Fourth and Market streets.

LESLEY'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE.

100 CENTS PER ANNUM, and for sale at

Both at 25 cents per copy, and for sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,
123 3/4 Main St.

FRANK LESLEY'S MONTHLY PART OF ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER for February and MONTHLY PART OF HARPER'S WEEKLY for January just

received and for sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,
123 3/4 Main St.

GENTS' SCOT HATS, for traveling and business purposes, in great variety.

116 3/4 Main St. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main St.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS AT LESS THAN COST for cash are to be had of

116 3/4 Main St. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main St.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS are now selling at

about one-half their value at

116 3/4 Main St. HAYES & CRAIG'S.

Russian Sable Furs at a Great Reduction.

Those elegant Sable Furs on commission at HAYES & CRAIG'S are now ordered back to New York; but a few handsome we will be retained THREE DAYS LONGER and offered at only two-thirds of their value.

116 3/4 Main St.

New Books.

STORIES and Legends of Trade and History for Children, by Grace Greenwood. Price 50c.

Plant Hunters, by Capt. Mayne Reid. 75c.

White Lies, a Novel, by Chas. Reade. \$1.25.

The Countess, or the Captain's Ward, by Jas. A. Maitland, author of "The Watchman," "Old Doctor," &c. \$1.

Parlor Entertainments: The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fashion. \$1.25.

Hand-Book of Household Science, by Ed. L. Youman, author of "The Class Book of Chemistry." \$1.25.

Christmas Story for 1888. The Perils of Certain English Prisoners and their Treasures in Woods, Children, Silver, and Jewels. By Chas. Dickens. 25c.

Cheap Publications. A large supply fresh from the publisher.

Just received by

116 3/4 Main St. CRUMP & WELSH, 44 Fourth St.

Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, &c.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,
At the National Trunk Emporium,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
**Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet
Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,**
AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the
National Trunk Emporium,
CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

[From this morning's Journal.]

XXXVII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings—Continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

Senate.—The report reviews at length the whole case, saying, in conclusion, that the law of 1794, equally with that of 1818, was founded on a wise policy to preserve peace in the country and to maintain amity and amicable relations with foreign States. It denounces its penalties only against those, whether citizens or foreigners, who, while within its jurisdiction, abuse the protection and hospitalities of the law by secret and unlawful practices, such as to wage piratical war against nations with whom we are at peace, and, in most cases, treacherously under the control or at the pleasure of unknown or irresponsible agencies.

The report concludes with the resolutions, first, that no further provisions of law are necessary to confer authority on the President to cause arrests and seizures on the high seas for offences committed against the neutrality laws of 1818. The committee find that such power is necessarily implied by the terms of the 8th section of that act.

Second: That the place where William Walker and his followers were arrested, being without the jurisdiction of the United States, their arrest was therefore without warrant of the law. But in view of the circumstances attending it and its results in taking away from a Territory and State, in amity with the United States, American citizens who were therein with hostile intent, it may not call for further censure than as it might be drawn into a precedent if suffered to pass without remark.

The committee, inasmuch as the neutrality law may be made more efficient by some proper provision for bringing offenders against it to trial, who, after arrest at sea are brought back to the United States, report a bill inking it the duty of the commanding officer making such arrests to bring or send the offenders, together with the cargo of the expedition, to the port from whence they started, or where the clearance was obtained, to be surrendered to the collector to be dealt with in accordance to law. To be made the duty of the collector to give immediate notice to the district attorney and marshal of their presence, together with the facts and circumstances which led to their arrest. It shall be the duty of these officers to institute proceedings against them. The subject was made the special order for the 26th of February.

Mr. Douglas, as a member from the Committee on Foreign Relations, dissented from the report.

Mr. Foster, also of the Committee, expressed his full concurrence in the general principles and propositions laid down in the report. But in so far as the report, either in express terms or by implication, imputed blame to Com. Paulding, he entirely dissented from it.

Mr. Davis called up the bill to increase the military, which had been made the special order for today.

Mr. Fessenden hoped that Mr. Davis would not press the bill for consideration to-day. It was a measure requiring some deliberation. As yet he had seen no reason for the increase of the army.

Mr. Davis replied that it was a good reason for taking the bill up now, for it was evident that the Senators would not examine it until it was taken up for consideration. It was a measure recommended by the Secretary of War, and it was so simple and necessary for the public interest, he thought it would be passed with the least possible delay and opposition.

Mr. Fessenden was not prepared to say whether after a proper opportunity for discussion and investigation had been afforded, he should object to the bill or not. But he could not consent to increase the army merely because the President and Secretary of War deemed it necessary. As a Senator he must act on his own responsibility. He was inclined to think that recent events had not given the country a very favorable idea of the military skill or the importance of military preparations from that department.

Mr. Davis would not press the bill were there not public necessity for its passage. If Congress delay this matter until after the period when men can be put in the field for the present campaign, they may as well make no increase whatever. It was a question of time, and the time was brief enough if the bill should be passed immediately. It was well known, that we were a small body of troops now lying in the mountains of the West, just as certainly as in the spring, and there have been combinations of Indians in that region instigated by white persons, which renders it important that our army then should be reinforced. Unless the measure now proposed was adopted without delay, the Executive ought to know it at once.

Further debate on the army bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Trembull, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the minority report on the contested seats of Messrs. Harlan and Felt.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, addressed the Senate on Kansas affairs. He supposed the leading reason for the passage of the bill to increase the army was to enable the President to enforce the Lecompton constitution. There could be no other special reason for an increase at this particular time. In alluding to the harmonious professions made by both factions of the Democratic party of attachment to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, he remarked that the President and those who agreed with him express their attachment to the act, just as certainly as if Congress should renege that neither slavery or involuntary servitude shall exist within North of 36° 30'. To submit that question to a fair vote of the people would be to annihilate slavery without ceremony, for it was known in advance that the people of the Territory, by a large majority, were opposed to the existence of slavery.

In the course of his remarks he spoke of the influence of the slave power on the Government employees in Washington, remarking that none of them could express sentiments in accordance with Northern views, without sacrificing their official positions. This power also influenced business men and the learned professions. If a physician were called on to tie up the bleeding head of a Senator (alluding to Sumner) he must instantly become security for the assailant in order to preserve his professional interests. Even the artisans on the Government works know their interests depend on their silence or their acquiescence to the views of the dominant party. There was no place outside the House or Senate where a man could speak freely, and even in the Senate it was at a terrible peril, probably at the sacrifice of health or life. Why was this? Because the title to slave property will not be taken away—not the touch of reason. It is, by law, to be maintained by virtue of the law of force, by

more exercise of physical power. It can be maintained in no other way.

Mr. Polk alluded to the fact that several Senators had quoted from the letter of Gov. Walker, in order to prove that the Lecompton delegates were elected by a minority of the people of Kansas, and that 19 out of 34 counties had not an opportunity to send delegates to the Convention. He read a statement originally published in the Missouri Republican, in contradiction of Walker's allegation, from Henry Clay Pate and other members of that Convention.

Mr. Stuart asked whether Walker had not been in a situation to know the facts which he stated and whether Stanton's statements in his message to the Legislature were not to be relied upon against the newspaper statements of three or four individuals, who were implicated in the very thing charged. The assertions of persons alluded to by Senators from Missouri should be taken with the same allowance on one side as those of Jim Lane on the other. Pate and Lane both went to Kansas for mischief. Pate's statement showed that he was actuated more by personal feeling against Walker than by a desire to enlighten the country at large.

Mr. Wilson said that he was in Kansas in May and July last, and could assert that Walker's and Stanton's statements were absolutely true in every just sense of the word. In 15 counties no census was taken for no enrollment was made, partly from the neglect of officials and partly, in some instances, because there were no officials to perform this service. He then alluded to the various election frauds in Kansas.

Mr. Davis said he was tired of hearing these allegations of fraud.

Mr. Wilson remarked that these frauds were notorious and he was not surprised that Senators on the other side of the chamber were tired of them. All who justified or apologized for them ought to be held morally accountable before the country for so doing.

Mr. Davis asked whether the Senator from Massachusetts meant to say that he apologized for or excused frauds.

Mr. Wilson replied that he did not so accuse the Senator. Frauds had been committed and those who justify or excuse them ought to be held morally responsible.

Mr. Davis said he complained of mere charges of frauds, without proof being produced to sustain them. If they were proven he would be among the last men to justify them.

Mr. Brown remarked, that, as the Lecompton constitution would be sent to the Senate by Friday, it would then be before them as a question of fact. On his motion, the subject was postponed till that day.

When the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and on the invalid pension bill.

Mr. Gartwiler made a speech in support of slavery, hesitating not to defend the institution, as being strictly in accordance with right, the sternest dictate of humanity, and the word of God. The time for an apology was past. The Southern people are united, and stand up before the world to defend and enjoinly justify it. Other nations, including France and England, are beginning to see the error of their ways, and are ready to embark in the system of slavery more barbarous and oppressive than any heretofore known. He considered the prophecy of Randolph relative to slaves being a social, moral, and political demoralization as falsified by time and experience. He argued to show that the British emancipation scheme was a failure.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, thought that the President had arrived at a lame and impotent conclusion in declaring that the monetary evils in this country proceeded from the bank suspensions, while hard money was claimed for a basis to government transactions.

The Secretary of the Treasury had called upon and obtained from Congress the power to issue \$20,000,000 of red dog and wild cat. He reviewed the Secretary's report, exposing what he regarded as its fallacies, and saying the officer blunders on, thinking something will turn up to relieve him from impending ruin.

Mr. Granger said that the Administration had by extravagance and folly increased the expenditures eighteen or nineteen millions annually, while the revenue has run down twenty or thirty.

One part of the army is surrounded by snow and Mormons, and another is playing second fiddle to Indians in Kansas, and the remainder is fighting for glory and Billy Bowlegs [laughter]; and now Congress was called on to raise four regiments. If he should vote for them his constituents would find it out. The Government is in trouble, and so are the people. The Democratic party, so called, had turned the wrong way when they passed the free-trade tariff. If they were wise, they would restore prosperity to the country by a protective tariff, with incidental protection.

Mr. Bingham said the House should not recognize the right of the President to dictate to them in what manner they shall discharge their duties, notwithstanding the threats of the Southern States that they will go out of the Union, unless Kansas is admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. Under no possible state of things would he give to it his sanction. That instrument did not emanate from the people of Kansas. It is not their will. Its provisions are in direct conflict with the constitution, and the principles of eternal justice.

It is a fact which could not be successfully denied, that the reason why the convention solemnly refused to submit the constitution for approval or rejection, was, that the people would have voted it down, and yet the President has the audacity, (this fact stating him in the face), to demand that Congress shall set up that instrument as the constitution of the people of Kansas. The constitution was the joint product of a Federal and local usurpation. But for the Federal intervention, delegates to the Lecompton convention would not have been chosen, and but for the protection of Federal bayonets they would not have dared to conspire against the liberties of the people. The rights of the people have been trampled upon, and popular sovereignty strangled.

Congress had been asked to acquiesce in this outrage, for the sake of the Union, and as the President says, for the peace and quiet of the whole country. They had been told by the court journal, that all quiet in Kansas. But it is not the calm of people secure in their rights. It is the stifled cry which precedes the storm. Let the supporters of the Lecompton constitution look to it, that the freemen of Kansas are not pressed to a point where patience ceases to be a virtue. Kansas is filled with freemen who know their rights; and knowing, dare maintain them. Resistance to such a fraud as is attempted to be forced upon them would be duty, not crime, patriotism not treason. Committee rose and the House adjourned.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.

The steamer Tennessee arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 21st. The country was in a complete state of anarchy. Nearly all the mail stages between Vera Cruz and the capital have been robbed. Nearly every State and town is pronouncing against Comfomort. The City of Mexico is in a state of siege. On the 11th the Tuloaga brigade which first declared for the Dictatorship, pronounced against Comfomort. It holds the citadel and barracks of San Augustine and Santa Domingo. Comfomort refused admission and to the last named Comfomort assembled two thousand troops at the palace with artillery, and arrested Gen. Tuloaga, whom he afterwards released on parole. A portion of the Tuloaga brigade favor Tuloaga for the Presidency, others are in favor of Santa Anna. On the 15th San Augustine was attacked by Comfomort's troops. The

foreigners repulsed them all and hoisted the flags of their respective countries. Confusion reigns at the capital.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.

A gentleman who left Leavenworth on the 20th arrived this evening and reports having travelled from Weston to Boonville with a messenger bearing dispatches from Calhoun to the members of the cabinet at Washington, the tenor of which, as derived from Messengers, is, that Calhoun expected the returns sent to Denver instead of him. On that ground, according to the Lecompton schedule, they are illegal, and therefore void. This gives the State offices to the Democrats, also one majority in the Council and two in the House.

Mr. Stover, a Democratic member of the Legislature, was shot in the stage between Wyandotte and Lawrence, and will probably die.

Henderson is still in custody at Lawrence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The special committee on public printing has authorized one of its members, George Taylor, to open a correspondence with printers, paper manufacturers, engravers, and book-binders of the country with a view of obtaining all practicable information on those subjects. Specimens of Congressional work are to be deposited with Arthur & Co., of N. York, for inspection. The committee propose either to establish a printing office or to dispose of the work as to obviate the scrambling for it consequent upon the meeting of every new Congress.

Ex-Acting Governor of Kansas, Mr. Stanton, arrived this morning.

Francis Tymany, of Missouri, is appointed agent for the Indians at the Sac and Fox agency.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

Such treasury notes as are floating about Wall street are selling at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount. The Shoe and Leather Bank has applied for one hundred thousand of them. The weekly bank statement shows an increase of loans \$1,690,000; increase of specie, \$618,000; increase of deposits \$868,000; increase of undrawn deposits, \$180,000; decrease of circulation \$239,000.

MARCH CHURCH, Jan. 25.

Knebler's soap factory, 6 dwellings, and a stable were entirely destroyed by fire last night. The books of the different firms were also consumed. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 25, P. M.

River 5 feet 10 inches by the pier mark and falling. Weather clear. Mercury 53.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25, P. M.

River fallen 3 inches since noon. The weather is wet, with a heavy rain all the afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

MONDAY, Jan. 25, P. M.

Montreal—Raining; mercury 30.

Quebec—Snowing; wind southeast; mercury 28.

St. Johns—Appearance of rain; wind southwest; mercury 41.

Halifax—Hazy; wind southwest; mercury 34.

Charlottetown—Clear; wind southwest; mercury 28.

LATEST NEWS.

THE THERMOMETER.

6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.

59 58 52 53

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Tuesday, January 26.

Michael Scally, Charles Quinn, and John Weber

bailed out of the workhouse.

Samuel Platt, alias W. Anderson, stealing from

John Brayman at Pittsburg \$400. Committed as a

fugitive from Pennsylvania for sixty days to await

the requisition of the Governor of that State.

Mary Green and Sarah Crawley, drunk and dis-

orderly conduct. Bail each in \$100 for one month.

Workhouse.

The Indiana Stock Bank at Laporte has failed.

Its circulation is fully secured by Indiana 5 per cent.

stock.

A serious affair occurred last night at the house

of John Gaven, on Main Cross, near Broadway.

It appears that John Cavanaugh and several others

attacked Gaven's house; the latter fired at the crowd

and shot Cavanaugh in the head, wounding him

dangerously, and then drove off the others, using

the gun as a club.—Madison Courier.

A NEW AND VALUABLE REMEDY FOR

ALL DISEASES OF THE

Throat and Lungs

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, IN-

FLUENZA, CROUP, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE

THROAT, BRONCHI, AND LUNGS.

EVANVILLE, IND., Nov. 17, '57.

DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir: I have tried your Pectoral in a well-marked

and severe case of pulmonary consumption, accompa-

nied with severe hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Cod

Liver oil totally failed to produce any beneficial effect, and I

was perfectly astonished at the immediate relief and dimi-

nutio in the amount of expectoration which speedily

followed its use. As a remedy in the advanced stages of

consumption I give it most decidedly the preference.

JOHN MAGENISS, M. D.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

All orders from wholesale purchasers or applications for

Agencies must be addressed to

DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville or New York.

Nov. 20 1857

MECHANICAL TOYS.—Locomotives, Steamboats,

Horse and Buggy, Circus (2, 3, and 4 horses), and

many other new styles Toys never before brought to this

market. Call and see them at

W. W. TALBOT'S, 98 Fourth st.

FOR FALL SALES—1857.

W. W. TALBOT, 98 FOURTH STREET, is now in receipt

of a large stock of Fancy Goods, Baskets, and Toys,

to which he respectfully asks the attention of strangers and

citizens.

FANCY BASKETS.—A splendid assortment of Fancy

Baskets, embracing the celebrated Berlin Basket and

Sailor, Flower, Card, and Work Baskets for sale at low

rates by

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

1857.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

MARTIN & PENTON,

98 FOURTH ST.

RICH FALL DRESS GOODS:

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;

CLOTH TOURISTS or DRESSERS;

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY KIND;

MORNING GOODS;

SILKS, SCARVES, AND CLOAKS;

DOMESTICS AND STAPLES;

NEGRO WEARS OF ALL KINDS;

FANNIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SATIN AND PLAIN MERINOS;

BEST MAKE OF JOUVIN'S KIDS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Above we give a limited list of some of the leading

clothes which we offer for sale, and at such prices as will defy

competition. We are determined not to be excelled in

quality, style, assortment, or low prices. We buy at the

very lowest figures and from the best Eastern houses, which

warrants these articles in being perfect and as cheap as can

BE BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

XXXVII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

Senate.—Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union, which was read and placed on the calendar.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Messrs. Breton and Lockhart, elected from Indiana. Messrs. Bright and Fitch delivered eulogies. The usual resolutions of respect were adopted. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the army.

House.—The House authorized the committee appointed to investigate the charges against members or officers of the last Congress growing out of the disbursement of the money of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., to employ a stenographer, and went into Committee of the Whole on the Invalids' Pension Bill.

Mr. Anderson, belonging to neither of the prominent political parties, said the only course left him to pursue was to support the Administration in every attempt to resist the fearful encroachments on the constitutional rights of the South. He thought that by so doing he should represent the American party of Missouri, which has no sympathy with the Republican party. The present excitement in Kansas will soon pass away. In advocating the Lecompton constitution he could see no reason to refuse the admission of Kansas under that instrument.

MONDAY, Jan. 25.

Gen. Wm. Walker was welcomed here yesterday by a national salute, and the hospitalities of the city were formally extended to him. He was arrested to-day on an order from New Orleans. A writ of habeas corpus was issued out, and he was discharged from custody, Judge Gage quashing the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26.

Cincinnati—Clear; mercury 49.

Louisville—Cloudy.

St. Louis—Cloudy; mercury 44.

Indianapolis—Clear; mercury 48.

Toledo—Cloudy; mercury 28; wind w.

Pittsburg—Showery; mercury 54.

Buffalo—Cloudy and rainy; mercury 42; wind w.

Cleveland—Cloudy; mercury 52.

Chicago—Cloudy; mercury 40.

Springfield, Ill.—Wind s. w.; mercury 59.

Sioux Falls, Wis.—Rain; mercury 42.

Prairie du Chien—Cloudy; mercury 36.

Rock Island—Cloudy, raining; mercury 42.

Fulton, Ill.—Cloudy; mercury 32.

Dubuque—Cloudy; mercury 39.

Burlington—Raining; mercury 40.

Milwaukee—Cloudy; mercury 40.

Portage City—Cloudy; mercury 40.

Fond du Lac—Clear; mercury 57.

Montreal, S. A. M.—Warm and raining.

Quebec, S. A. M.—Raining; mercury 40.

Boston—Hazy and summer-like; mercury 54.

Bangor, 9 A. M.—Calm and cloudy.

Portland—Wind W.; cloudy; mercury 39.

Calais, Me.—Very foggy; wind S.; mercury 39.

St. Johns, N. B.—Thick fog; wind southwest;

mercury 33.

Sackville, N. B.—Cloudy; wind southeast; mer-

cury 34.

Halifax, N. S.—Hazy; wind south; mercury 32.

Fredericton, N. B.—Cloudy and mild; mer-

cury 25.

St. Johns, N. F.—Cloudy; wind southwest; mer-

cury 30.

New York, 12 M.—Mild and showery; wind south;

mercury 52.

Wilkesbarre—Weather warm and showery; mer-

cury 52.

Easton—Warm and raining; wind southwest.

Philadelphia—Warm and showery; wind south-

west; mercury 53.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26, M.

River fallen 5 inches since last evening and now

about

